A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GLASS TRADE BEADS IN NORTH AMERICA

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Originally published in 1980, and long out of print, this bibliography is reproduced here as it continues to be a valuable research tool for the archaeologist, material culture researcher, museologist, and serious collector. Although some of the references are out-of-date, the majority contain information that is still very useful to those seeking comparative archaeological data on trade beads. The bibliography contains 455 annotated entries that deal primarily with glass beads recovered from archaeological contexts in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. A number of works that deal with bead manufacturing techniques, bead classification systems, and other related topics are also included. An index arranged by political unit, temporal range, and other categories adds to the usefulness of the bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

Since a thorough review of pertinent literature is prerequisite to the meaningful study of a specific artifact category, this bibliography is offered as an aid to those who are carrying out research on glass trade beads found in the continental United States, Canada, and Mexico. The references in this bibliography are primarily those which will be useful in dating bead collections, establishing bead chronologies, and compiling distribution charts of individual bead types. However, references dealing with bead manufacturing techniques, beadwork, bead classification systems, and the historical uses and values of trade beads have also been listed. Some sources dealing with beads from areas outside North America have been included because they have a definite bearing on the study of glass beads in North America. Papers presented at conferences have been listed when copies of the text are known to be available from the author.

While every effort has been made to make this bibliography as complete and as comprehensive as possible, reports that only vaguely mention beads have been excluded. Also omitted are works which deal solely with prehistoric beads (for these, see Buehler and Kidd 1962), non-glass trade beads, and Indian-made glass beads and pendants.

We wish to thank those who so kindly sent reference citations and pertinent reports for annotation in response to our first effort (Karklins and Sprague 1972). We also request that errors and omissions in this bibliography be brought to our attention. A supplement will be published when it is warranted.
THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ackerman, Robert E.
Seven wound and drawn bead types recovered from two Tlingit village sites, Grouse Fort (ca. 1820-ca. 1850) and Listi (late 1800s), are described very briefly on pp. 32 and 94-96.

2. Adams, William H.
A conical lodge on the Snake River in Whitman County, Washington, produced drawn, faceted; drawn, tumbled; and wound spherical beads which date to 1840-1860. Descriptions are provided in Appendix 1.

3. Anonymous
A brief but informative article on the manufacture of drawn beads in Murano, Italy.

4. Anonymous
1835 Miscellaneous Communications from an American Naval Officer, Travelling in Europe; Forwarded from the Mediterranean, May 1834. American Journal of Science and Arts, Vo. 27, No. 1, pp. 74-84. New Haven.
The process of manufacturing drawn beads is briefly described.

5. Anonymous
This three-paragraph article presents a very concise description of the manufacture of drawn glass beads in contemporary Venice.

6. Anonymous
This article, a slightly condensed version of Carroll (1917), discusses the production of cane and mosaic beads during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

7. Anonymous
Among the artifacts listed is “a tube of blue glass which evidently was the material from which beads were to be cut.”

8. Anonymous
A sophisticated attempt at deriving statistical data from a sample of North Central Plains beaded artifacts based on bead types and beading techniques.

9. Anonymous
Brief mention is made of the use of glass beads in earrings, bracelets, and hair decoration by the natives of northwestern Alaska in 1884. Three earrings and one beaded nose ornament are illustrated. This material was extracted from Cantwell (1889).

10. Ascher, Robert and Charles H. Fairbanks
1971 Excavation of a Slave Cabin: Georgia, U.S.A. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 5, pp. 3-17. Lansing. Date: ca. 1834-1865. One drawn, blue and white, cornerless hexagonal bead was recovered from the site. One B&W figure.

11. Bailey, L.R.
This bibliography of historical archaeology lists some of the basic bead works.

12. Baldwin, Stuart J.
Describes two wound beads (6-7 mm x 7.5 mm, transparent dark blue with heavy winding projections—description by Sprague) dated by Wayne Davis at 1750-1825 and by Sprague at 1780-1810. One good B&W photo.

13. Barka, Norman F. and Anne Barka
Date: 1774-1780. Contains detailed descriptions of 80 varieties of glass beads recovered from a proto-North West Company post. All of the bead varieties are illustrated in Fig. 81.

14. Barnes, Mark R.
Date: 1751-1773. Describes and discusses the ten glass bead types excavated at a Jesuit mission site near Nogales, Arizona. One good B&W photograph.

15. Barnett, Roland E. and C. L. Paxton
Date: probably seventeenth century. Discusses a necklace of shell and small, bluish-green glass beads associated with a decapitated burial. Two B&W photos.

16. Bass, George F., editor
Some of the glass beads salvaged from the Halifax, a British-built snow which sank in Lake Ontario in the late eighteenth century, are illustrated in color on p. 301.

Date: ca. 1802-1832. Presents detailed descriptions of numerous glass bead types recovered from an Arikara site in South Dakota. Drawn, wound, and molded beads of European manufacture, as well as
Arikara-made glass beads and pendants, are discussed. Presents a unique typology. Two excellent B&W photos.

18. Battles, Richard E., Mrs.

Date: 1830-1850. The probable site of Colonel Hugh Love's trading post yielded 12 types of “necklace” beads which are concisely described, correlated to the Harris' (1967) bead chart types, and individually dated. Fuzzy photos of each type are provided. See also Wyckoff (1967).

20. Beck, Horace C.
A valuable and comprehensive reference on beads of all materials, periods, and areas. It contains sections dealing with nomenclature, manufacturing techniques, decoration, and the classification of beads on the basis of shape. Numerous illustrations. Reprinted in 1973 by George Shumway, York, PA.

21. Beckmann, John
The process by which imitation pearls (blown beads) were made in France is thoroughly described on pp. 264-268.

22. Benjamin, Park
One of the better descriptions of the manufacture of glass beads in Italy is presented on pp. 50-51.

23. Bennett, Lee A.

Date: ca. 1830-present. Seven blue glass beads, three of which are faceted blue on white types, were recovered.

24. Bennett, Monte


Date: ca. 1650-1677. This Oneida village site yielded 61 glass bead types which are briefly described and illustrated in simple line drawings. Size and manufacturing data are not provided.

25. Bennett, Monte


Date: ca. 1600-1630. Plates 12-14 present simple drawings and descriptions of 36 glass bead types. Some comparative information is also provided.

26. Bennett, Monte and Reginald Bigford


Date: 1570-1595. Also known as the Wayland-Smith site, this Oneida village produced 77 glass bead types, 29 of which are duplicated in Pratt (1961). Illustrations, as well as size data and information concerning manufacturing techniques, are lacking. See also Bennett and Clark (1978) and Cottrell (1968).

27. Bennett, Monte and Douglas Clark


Plates 13-22 list the shape, color, diaphaneity, decoration, relative size, Kidd (1970) and Pratt (1961) number, and frequency of 109 glass bead types. Each type is illustrated in a simple line drawing.

28. Bennett, Monte and Richard Cole

Date: 1685-1700. Ninety glass bead types surface collected at an Oneida village site are described in tabular form. Line drawings illustrate the various types. See also Clark and Owen (1976).

29. Bennett, Monte and Richard Cole
Date: 1637-1640. This Oneida village site produced 18 glass bead types which are described and illustrated in Appendix I.

30. Benson, Carl A.
Date: 1600-1700, or slightly earlier. Describes and illustrates 66 glass bead types, as well as several metal and shell beads.

31. Black, Glenn A.
Date: ca. 1800. An intrusive adult male Indian burial uncovered at this Middle Mississippian site was attired in a cloth garment decorated with 3,942 blue and white “seed” beads. The latter were “sewn along the selvage edge of the fabric in four rows forming a chevron pattern.” Four B&W photos.

32. Bobalik, Sheila J.
Among the historical artifacts are eight opaque white “seed” beads 2.2-2.6 mm in diameter and 1.4-2.1 mm in length. They are attributed to the period between 1870 and 1900. One B&W photo.

33. Boyd, Mark F., H.G. Smith, and J.W. Griffin
Date: 1690-1704. In addition to eight loose glass beads with monochrome and decorated bodies, San Luis, a Spanish mission settlement in northern Florida, produced a section of a rosary composed of blue,
ribbed, barrel-shaped beads on links of copper wire. The rosary and one of the decorated beads are illustrated in Plates 5 and 9, respectively.

34. Bradley, James W.
Fifty-six types of drawn glass beads surface collected from an Onondaga site are described in tabular form using Kidd and Kidd (1970). See also Tanner (1976 and 1978).

35. Bradley, James W.
The 86 drawn bead types recovered from this Onondaga site are described in tabular form using the classification system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). The spectrographic evidence contained in Bradley and Wemple (1976) is also presented.

36. Bradley, James W. and Henry Wemple
This report briefly summarizes the temporal changes in Onondaga glass bead styles from the late fifteenth to the late eighteenth century. It also presents the results of a spectrographic analysis of five bead types from the Pompey Center site (1600-1620) which suggest a Venetian origin for the specimens.

37. Brain, Jeffrey P.
Using historical accounts, the author demonstrates that little bells and beads formed the core of the gift kit used by the early Spanish explorers and conquistadores of the sixteenth century to dazzle, motivate, and sometimes, placate the natives of the Americas. Subsequently, it is proposed that certain types of these artifacts may be diagnostic of the DeSoto expedition of 1539-1543. Illustrated.

38. Brannon, Peter A.

A brief introduction to Burke (1936).

**39. Brent, John**


Discusses chevron beads found in Europe, Egypt, and North America. One color plate and one engraving.

**40. Brose, David S.**


Date: 1760-1775. One tubular, white, opaque bead was found associated with an Indian burial.

**41. Brose, David S.**


Date: ca. 1650-1700. Describes and discusses 49 glass and 8 shell beads recovered from an Indian site in Michigan. One B&W photo.

**42. Brown, Ian W.**


Date: 1698-1706. The 20 bead varieties recovered from a presumed Tunica Indian site are well described and discussed on pp. 51-98. Four figures, two tables, and one color plate.

**43. Brown, Ian W.**


This report is a Xerox of the bead section in Brown's (1975a) unpublished Master's thesis. The beads are illustrated in a color slide which accompanies the report.

**44. Brown, James A., editor**


Date: late seventeenth century. Four glass bead types are very briefly described. One B&W photo.
45. Brown, Lionel A.
Date: ca. 1700-1800. The 23 monochrome beads recovered from the post-contact component of an Indian house site are very briefly described.

46. Brumley, John
Date: very late nineteenth-early twentieth centuries. Presents good descriptions of the 14 glass and 3 brass bead types found with the burial of a Gros Ventre or Assiniboine child in northern Montana. Some of the beads were found on segments of cord or in matrices of decayed or corroded material; these are shown in Plate II.

47. Brumley, Laurie Milne
The site produced one large black faceted bead and four embroidery beads in blue and white. The specimens are illustrated in plate 12.

48. Buehler, Alfred and Kenneth Kidd
This bibliography is global in scope and deals with prehistoric and historic beads of all raw materials.

49. Burke, R.P.
This paper is a check list of the glass bead types found in the Tallapoosa Valley of Alabama. It presents detailed descriptions of 167 bead varieties. Unfortunately, no dates or illustrations are provided.

50. Bushnell, David I., Jr.
Thirteen types of glass and cut crystal beads from a site near Leedstown, Virginia, are described on pp. 27-35 and illustrated in a beautiful color plate. The beads are attributed to the latter half of the sixteenth century and are believed to be of Spanish manufacture.

51. Butler, B. Robert
Date: ca. 1860-1880. The uppermost level contained white, blue, and Cornaline d'Aleppo seed beads. Analysis by R. Sprague.

52. Butler, Leonard R.
Date: post-1821-1860. Presents a cursory analysis of the 92 glass bead types that were recovered from the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Okanogan in north-central Washington.

53. Cadzow, Donald A.
Presents a general discussion of the beads recovered from the Strickler site (1629-1675) and the Washington Borough burial site (ca. 1575-1640).

54. Calder, James M.
Date: 1650-1885. An apparent ceremonial site in southeastern Alberta produced 17 glass bead types which are classified and dated using Kidd and Kidd (1970) and Davis (1972), respectively. Fig. 56 illustrates the various bead classes.

55. Camp, Helen B.
Date: ca. 1625-ca. 1770. Although no descriptions are provided, several round and tubular beads (including a chevron bead) are illustrated in Fig. 38.
56. Cantwell, J. C.

The original source of the information and illustrations presented in Anonymous (1970).

57. Carlson, Gayle F.

Contains descriptions of the drawn and wound beads recovered from the Linwood site (ca. 1725-1775), the Genoa site (ca. 1857-1875), and the Yutan site (date unknown). Two B&W photographs.

58. Carlson, Gayle F.

Date: 1820-1827. This military outpost produced six classes of glass beads: small and large doughnut-shaped, tubular, round, and faceted. Plate XLVa illustrates a representative sample.

59. Carlson, Roy L.

Date: 1625-eighteenth century. Presents detailed descriptions of 17 bead types, with dates provided by Arthur Woodward. Types, sub-types, site occurrence, and frequency are presented in tabular form. Life-size drawings of all types and sizes are provided.

60. Carpenter, E.S., K.R. Pfirman, and H.L. Schoff

Date: 1630-1645. Very briefly discusses the recovered beads. Three B&W illustrations.

61. Carroll, B. Harvey, Jr.
A thorough, step by step discourse on the manufacture, sizing, sorting, stringing, and packing of drawn or cane beads at Murano and Venice during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The report also contains a brief history of beadmaking at Murano, as well as information concerning the production of portrait rods and mosaic beads. Essentially the same as Anonymous (1919).

62. Cartwright, Willena D.
Contains lightly researched generalizations on the introduction of beads into the New World and the distribution of beadwork techniques and designs.

63. Casady, Richard and Dorothea Casady

64. Caywood, Louis R.
“Thirty-six beads of 10 different types were found.” No detailed descriptions or illustrations are presented. See Combes (1964) for descriptions and details of the beads from this site (date: 1811-1826).

65. Caywood, Louis R.
The description of beads is adequate to correlate Caywood's types with the types and illustrations presented in Combes (1964) (date: 1811-1826). This work is especially significant because Caywood presents the first attempt at a bead typology in the Pacific Northwest.

66. Caywood, Louis R.
Date:  1829-1860. Presents generalized descriptions of the beads recovered from the site of the Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver during the period 1947-1952.

67. Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance  
Contains a detailed description of 646 beads, all but one of which date from the Hudson's Bay Company period at Kanaka Village (1829-1866). Included are drawn beads, drawn and ground beads, wound beads, mandrel pressed beads, molded beads with facets, and the so-called Prosser beads. The use of the term “cut beads” for drawn beads is unfortunate. Four good B&W photographs.

68. Chance, David H. and Jennifer V. Chance  
The beads from three nineteenth-century sites in northeastern Washington are inventoried in Tables 14-17 and 31-32.

69. Chapman, Carl H.  
References to “a great variety of glass beads” are scattered about the report. Most of the specimens are small white embroidery beads. Three B&W illustrations.

70. Clark, Douglas and Allen Owen  
Date:  1685-1700. This report adds two new glass bead types to the assemblage reported for the site by Bennett and Cole (1974). Illustrated with line drawings.

71. Clark, Jane E. and William H. Clark  
Six pony beads surface collected in Malheur County, Oregon, are described and discussed. One B&W photo.

72. Cleland, Charles E.  
Date: ca. 1820-1830. Six bead types were found in association with three Indian burials. The types are identified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two poor B&W photos.

73. Collins, Lloyd R.  
A pioneering work on a large sample of Northwest trade beads. Collins experimented with bead description and also presented ethnohistorical sources to support his speculations on dates. This work was later combined with an analysis by Arthur Woodward and published in Osborne (1957). One photo.

74. Combes, John D.  
Date: 1850-1870. Table 1 describes 45 “styles” of glass and brass beads.

75. Combes, John D.  
Date: 1811-1826. Descriptions of 28 bead types are presented primarily in tabular form. The site is a Pacific Fur Company and North West Company post. One B&W photo.

76. Combes, John D.  
Date: 1850-1890. Several tens of thousands of beads are enumerated by burial and in summary tables.

77. Conn, Richard G.

A critical discussion and evaluation of the so-called “Pony Bead Period.”

78. Cordry, Donald


Unique glass pendant beads collected in a village in the state of Oaxaca are briefly described and discussed. It is estimated that the beads are heirlooms that probably date back to the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. Two B&W photos and two line drawings. See also S. Johnson (1975).

79. Cordry, Donald and Dorothy Cordry

1968 *Mexican Indian Costumes*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Briefly discusses and illustrates some of the antique glass beads that were being worn by native Mexicans between 1935 and 1966. Some of the beads are thought to be heirlooms that date to the late seventeenth or the early eighteenth century.

80. Cottrell, Ronald R.


Colored drawings and brief descriptions of 16 glass bead types recovered from this late sixteenth century site are provided in plate XI. Other reports that deal with beads from the Cameron site include Bennett and Bigford (1968), Bennett and Clark (1978), and Pratt (1961).

81. Davis, Mary L. and Greta Pack


Contains a very brief discussion of the trade beads that are encountered in Mexico, including the glass rod beads of San Pedro Quiatoni, Oaxaca, which are attributed to the sixteenth century. Several trade bead necklaces are illustrated in Plates 42, 45, and 46.

82. Davis, Wayne L.

Date: 1865-1875. The 430 beads recovered from a Hudson's Bay Company post in Alberta are described and discussed. This report is available at the Public Archives of Canada and the Provincial Archives.

83. Davis, Wayne L.

Provides a comprehensive guide to the glass trade beads of the Northern Plains, with special attention to the region of the upper Missouri River and the states of North and South Dakota and Nebraska. The time period covered extends from ca. 1700 to 1885. Extensively illustrated, the original in color.

84. Davis, Wayne L.

This paper is essentially an abbreviated version of Davis (1972).

85. Davison, Claire c. and R. K. Harris

The results of x-ray fluorescence analysis of 52 glass beads from five eighteenth and early nineteenth century sites are presented. A chemical profile that appears characteristic of the beads is discussed.

86. Deagan, Kathleen A.
1972 Fig Springs: The Mid-Seventeenth Century in North-Central Florida. *Historical Archaeology,* Vol. 6, pp. 23-46. Lansing.

Date: 1650-1725. Five glass bead types found in an Indian refuse dump are inadequately described. One poor B&W illustration.

87. Deagan, Kathleen A.

A small collection of glass beads from an eighteenth century Spanish-Indian domestic site in St. Augustine is analyzed and illustrated.
88. DeJarnette, David L. and A.T. Hansen
1960  The Archeology of the Childersburg Site, Alabama. *Florida State University, Notes in Anthropology*, No. 4. Tallahassee.
Date: 1700-1825. Presents brief descriptions of 55 bead types with dates provided by Arthur Woodward. Good drawings of each type are provided.

89. Dejarnette, David L., E. B. Kurjack and Bennie C. Keel
Date: pre-1750–1830. Ten glass bead types recovered from three Creek and Cherokee sites in the Weiss Basin are cursorily described and discussed on pp. 182-184.

90. DeOrio, Robert N.
The time range discussed in this report is divided into six periods, each of which has its diagnostic bead types identified. One table.

91. Dietz, Stephen A.
Date: 1817-ca. 1884. Thirty-three types of wound and drawn beads recovered from an "ethnographic village" site in north-central California are analyzed and correlated to Meighan's (n.d.) types. Concise descriptions of bead manufacturing techniques are also presented. Size data are provided in Appendix 5.

92. Doughty, Cecile
Date: sixteenth - eighteenth century. Illustrates and very briefly discusses several types of glass trade beads, including a small collection recovered from the site of Ft. Moore, South Carolina.

93. Douglas, Frederic H.
A general survey of the types of beads, techniques, and designs that were utilized in Plains Indian beadwork. One B&W illustration.

94. Douglas, Frederic H.
A summary of the different types of North American Indian beadwork. Illustrated.

95. Douglas, R.W. and Susan Frank
A description of the development of automatic glass tube drawing in 1917 by Edward Danner. This process permitted the mechanization of drawn bead manufacture.

96. Duffield, Lathel F. and Edward B. Jelks
1961 The Pearson Site. *University of Texas, Archaeology Series*, No. 4. Austin.
Date: 1600-1775. Presents excellent descriptions of the recovered beads and makes a distinction between simple, compound, and complex specimens. Two illustrations.

97. Eels, Myron
Discusses glass beads found near Umatilla, Oregon, which Eels thought were made by Indians. He apparently had never seen sandblasted beads before.

98. Eisen, Gustavus A.
A classic study of the history of eye and other fancy beads. Nineteen figures and one color plate.

99. Eisen, Gustavus A.
One of the basic works on the history of glass bead manufacture from the time of the early Egyptians to the modern period.

100. Eisen, Gustavus A.
A very brief discussion of chevron beads and glass vessels made of sections of such beads is presented on pp. 720-732. Illustrated.

101. **Eisen, Gustavus A.**
A detailed history and typology of complex-shaped glass beads in the tradition of Eisen's other works. Three plates.

102. **Ewers, John C.**
1945  *Blackfeet Crafts*. *Haskell Institute, Indian Handcrafts Pamphlet*, No. 9. Lawrence.
Contains a brief and generalized discussion of the glass beads used by the Blackfeet Indians. Several illustrations.

103. **Ewers, John C.**
One section of this report is devoted to seventeenth-century tubular glass beads. One B&W photo.

104. **Fairbanks, Charles H.**
Date: 1685-1716. Very brief descriptions of the beads derived from the Creek Indian occupation of the mound are presented on pp. 35 and 86. One B&W photo of selected bead types.

105. **Fairbanks, Charles H.**
Date: 1777-1813. Four bead types recovered from a Historic Creek trash pit are very briefly described.

106. **Fairbanks, Charles H.**

107. Fenner, Gloria J.

Date: pre-1680. One round, dark turquoise blue bead with 6(?) white stripes was recovered. One B&W photo.

108. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

A brief, general survey of trade beads which contains a small drawing of 145 bead types found in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

109. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

Of little comparative use, but interesting as an example of early attempts to describe all known bead types through the use of charts. Five drawings.

110. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

The 145 bead types recovered from four Indian sites in eastern Pennsylvania are described and illustrated in color in this eight-page pamphlet. Unfortunately, the type of manufacture of the various beads is not provided, thus lessening the value of this reference.

111. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

This four-page pamphlet describes and illustrates in color approximately 108 bead varieties found at a ca. 1550 site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Has the same drawbacks as Fenstermaker (1974a).

112. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.

This five page pamphlet briefly describes 59 glass and brass beads found at sites near the Columbia River in Washington. Unfortunately, none of the beads are dated, nor is the type of manufacture indicated. One very good color photo.

113. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.


Seventy-six glass beads from an Indian site in northeastern Mississippi are simply described in this four page pamphlet. The beads are attributed to “a very early time period.” One color photo.

114. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.


Date:  1840-1910. A sample of beads from the Palus burial site on the Snake River in Washington is briefly described in this five-page pamphlet. One good color photo.

115. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.


This five-page booklet describes and illustrates (in color) 21 plain and decorated wound bead types from an unidentified site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Attributed to the Conoy Indians, the specimens are diagnostic of the period from about 1670 to 1760.

116. Fenstermaker, Gerald B.


Twelve pages of text and five color plates comprise this booklet which presents brief descriptions of numerous drawn and wound bead types found at the Conasoga or Hiwassee old town village site in Polk County, Tennessee. The beads are similar in date to those in the preceding reference.

117. Fenstermaker, G.B. and Alice T. Williams

Beads of all types of materials are considered. Information on glass beads is often hidden and difficult to extract but because of the unique nature of the subject matter it is well worth the effort. The very excellent 16 color plates make this the most valuable work on Chinese beads.

118. Ferguson, Alice L.L.
Date: 1630-1680. Several bead types are very briefly described from this site in Maryland. Two B&W photos.

119. Fielder, George and Roderick Sprague
Date: 1850-1877. The 25 recovered beads are fully described in Table 1.

120. Fitting, James E.
“A clear glass barrel bead .9 cm long and .9 cm in diameter with a hole .2 cm in diameter” was among the associated artifacts. One B&W photo.

121. Fitting, James E.
Date: 1670-1760. Among the grave goods were several large dull red and red on blue beads, as well as eight varieties of "seed" beads.

122. Fitting, James E.
Date: 1671-1701. The site produced 370 drawn beads of simple, compound, and complex construction. Generalized descriptions of these are presented on pp. 184-188. One B&W photograph.

123. Fladmark, Knut R.

Date: 1810-1840. Five bead types are described from this British Columbia site using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. One B&W illustration.

124. Forma, Gary


Date: 1821-1904. The 26 drawn, wound, and mold-pressed bead types recovered from a Hudson's Bay Company post in Ontario are described.

125. Foster, D.R.


Date: primarily post-1900. The 21 glass beads recovered from two sites on the Musqueam Indian Reserve in Vancouver, British Columbia, are described. One B&W photo.

126. Fox, Anne A.

1976  Archaeological Investigations at Fort Griffin State Historic Park, Shackelford County, Texas. Center for Archaeological Research, the University of Texas at San Antonio, Archaeological Survey Report, No. 23. San Antonio.

Date: late nineteenth century. Eight bead types found in soil heaped up by burrowing rodents in a civilian cemetery near Fort Griffin are described on p. 29 and illustrated in Fig. 11.

127. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979a  The Czech Bead Story. The World of Beads Monograph Series, No. 2. Lake Placid.

The most complete historical and descriptive work thus far on the beads of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia). Although filled with undocumented assertions, it is still far ahead of anything else available. Two excellent color plates.

128. Francis, Peter, Jr.

1979b  Third World Beadmakers. The World of Beads Monograph Series, No. 3. Lake Placid.
Describes modern wound beadmaking in Turkey, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The techniques described are different from those often described for Murano and include winding on a mandrel in the molten glass in the furnace and on a mandrel outside of the furnace. Two B&W photos and 2 excellent color plates.

129. Francis, Peter, Jr.
A short but well-done history of the Italian bead industry with a description of manufacturing techniques. Two excellent color plates.

130. Francis, Peter, Jr.
The most extensive dictionary of bead terminology compiled to date. European and African terms seem to be taken in preference to North American terminology. The attribution of terms to the first user is spotty and not always accurate but still a useful addition.

131. Freestone, James B.
An article for those who know little about trade beads in northwestern America. Eight color photographs.

132. French, Diana E.
1975 Description of Eight Glass Beads from the Nakina River, Northwestern B.C. Unpublished manuscript. Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of British Columbia, Victoria.
Date: 1870s-1890s. Presents thorough descriptions of the drawn and wound beads recovered from test excavations at T'latenkaxo, a stratified Inland Tlingit village. The beads are classified using the Kidds' (1970) system. One good B&W photo.

133. Funk, Robert E.
This review points out the flaws in Pratt's (1961) report. See also Witthoft (1963).

134. Futer, Arthur A.

Date:  1650-1675. A cursory discussion of the glass beads recovered from an Indian cemetery in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is presented on p. 139.

135. Gallagher, Orvoell R. and Louis H. Powell


A preliminary description of a method for determining the relative age and probable tribal origin of undocumented bead-decorated objects from the North Central Plains area.

136. Galloway, Gene


A burial assemblage from Albany County, Wyoming, containing a “half cupful of glass beads [410]. Half the volume made up of 'pony beads'.” Eleven varieties of drawn and wound beads dating ca. 1845. One B&W photo.

137. Garth, Thomas R.


Fort Walla Walla or Fort Nez Perce was occupied continuously from 1818 to the time of excavation. Most beads recovered were blue or white seed beads plus green, red, and black. Blue, white, and green faceted beads and round wound beads in blue and blue-green were also reported.

138. Gehr, Keith D.


Date:  ca. 1795-1860. Two blown beads and approximately 50 drawn and wound beads were recovered from an aboriginal occupation site and associated burial in southwestern Washington. The majority of the specimens are described using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. One line drawing of the blown and faceted bead types.

139. Gibson, Robert O.
1975   A Preliminary Analysis of Beads from San Buenaventura Mission (VEN-87). In *3500 Years on One City Block*, edited by Roberta S. Greenwood, pp. 43-81. Redevelopment Agency, City of San Buenaventura, CA.

Date: 2000 B.C. - post A.D. 1870. This report presents detailed descriptions of the 91 glass, 1 metal (lead), 2 stone, and 17 shell bead types that were recovered from the mission in 1974. A preliminary chronology for the beads has been worked out and they are assigned to one or more of the seven periods into which the total date range is divided. Two tables and three figures, one of which depicts the southern California historic bead sequence.

140. Gibson, Robert O.


A revised and expanded version of Gibson (1975) which incorporates the beads that were recovered from the site in 1975. Eight line drawings, six tables, one graph, and one diagram.

141. Gibson, Stanford


Date: 1637-1640. A fragment of an exceptionally large (4.0 cm long by 2.67 cm diameter) chevron bead from the Marshall site is described, illustrated, and compared to the “standard” size chevrons from several other Oneida Iroquois sites in central New York state. The ends of the bead exhibit ground facets; the color scheme (from outside to inside) is blue/white/red/white/blue/clear.

142. Gil, Carol A. Bowdoin


Presents a concise overview of the various techniques used in making woven bead work. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W. See also Lessard (1978).

143. Gill, George W.

Two protohistoric burials produced blue, white, and purple necklace beads and numerous embroidery beads in several colors. Some of the necklace beads are illustrated.

144. Gilmore, Kathleen K.

Date: 1746-1755. Twelve glass bead “styles” recovered from several burials associated with one of the San Xavier missions are well described on pp. 96-100. Fig. 9 shows eight of the bead styles magnified six times.

145. Gilmore, Kathleen K.

Date: 1684-1726. Two drawn bead types were recovered from the site of a French colony (1684-1690) and a Spanish presidio (1722-1726). The beads are described on p. 44 and illustrated in Fig. 25.

146. Goggin, John M.


This paper, represented only by the introduction and first chapter, discusses Nueva Cadiz Plain, Nueva Cadiz Twisted, and Florida Cut Crystal beads. Unfortunately, the data are sadly out of date. See Fairbanks (1968).

147. Good, Mary Elizabeth


This is one of the most complete and detailed reports on beads in print. The 38 pages of text dealing with beads contain general comments, manufacturing techniques, comparative collection sources, terminology, and detailed descriptions of 174 types, plus four excellent color plates. Each bead description includes the type number, number of specimens, Munsell color designation, shape, technique of manufacture, diaphaneity, and comparative sites. In spite of the title, the beads date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

148. Good, Mary Elizabeth

Date: 1804-1856. The site of Andrew Jackson's early farm produced 23 glass bead types (12 drawn and 11 wound) which, despite the lack of any measurements, are well described. One fair B&W photograph.

149. Grabert, Garland F.


Date: 1811-ca. 1831. Describes and discusses 25 bead types. One B&W photo.

150. Graham, Robert and Charles F. Wray


Discusses an experiment to increase the artifact yield of burials by screening the fill of graves after careful excavation. Also provides a brief list of the beads recovered from a pre-1687 Seneca Indian grave.

151. Grand Rapids Public Museum


Of the four articles contained in this handsomely produced publication, two are pertinent to the study of glass trade beads. “Beads in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in Acculturation” by David A. Armour is an excellent historical study of the ethnographic use of beads in the investigation area. Adding to the article's usefulness are maps, appropriate photographs, and drawings of beading techniques. The other article, “Glass Bead Manufacturing Techniques” by Mary Elizabeth Good, is a concise summary of the state of our knowledge on the subject in 1977. The text is accompanied by abundant photographs and drawings.

152. Granger, Joseph


Date: 1590-1675. Red and blue beads of five types were found with two Indian burials. Some of the blue specimens were inset in a shell gorget.

153. Greenman, Emerson F.
1951  Old Birch Island Cemetery and the Early Historic Trade Route, Georgian Bay, Ontario.
Occasional Contributions from the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, No. 11. Ann Arbor.

Date: ca. 1670-1800. A large collection of beads is discussed on pp. 47-55. Five B&W figures and one color plate.

154. Greenwood, Roberta S. and Robert O. Browne

Date: ca. 1782-1805, and modern. The 172 trade beads recovered from the site in 1965 and 1967 are “grouped primarily by color, with some description of size and shape.”

155. Greer, John W.

Date: ca. 1740-1813. Five glass bead types are well described on pp. 54-55 using the classification system developed by Harris and others (1965). One B&W photo.

156. Gregory, Hiram A. and Clarence H. Webb

Date: 1714-1820. This important reference contains detailed descriptions of numerous bead types recovered from six Indian village sites in northwestern Louisiana. Drawings of all types are provided.

157. Griffin, John W. and Hale G. Smith

Date: 1530-1700. Presents a good discussion of the glass, metal, and amber beads found at the site. Two B&W photos.

158. Grimm, Jacob L.
Date: 1758-1766. The site of this British fort in western Pennsylvania produced 11 bead types which are briefly described on pp. 49-50. One B&W photo.

159. Griswold, Gillett

Presents ethnohistorical material pertaining to the beads that were traded across the Rocky Mountains. Limited to the observations of Lewis and Clark and Maximillian. One B&W photo of some early-nineteenth-century Northwest trade beads.

160. Grosso, Gerald H.

Date: late eighteenth - early twentieth centuries. This paper describes and discusses the ca. 1,600 glass beads that were recovered from a Makah village site on the northwest coast of Washington. The specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).

161. Grosso, Gerald H.

The author speculates that a chevron bead found at the Ozette Village site on the Pacific coast of Washington was in the hands of the “village residents some 500 years ago, arriving from Europe as part of a longstanding transpacific movement of goods (and people).”

162. Haldeman, S.S.

Briefly discusses chevron beads found in North America and elsewhere, as well as Cornaline d'Aleppo beads and their distribution. Two cuts of chevron beads.

163. Haldeman, S.S.
Describes and discusses 20 types of glass beads and 17 types of copper, stone, and shell beads recovered from Dos Pueblos, and La Patera, two sites located near Santa Barbara, California. Two plates.

164. Hammesfahr, James E. and Clair L. Strong
A contemporary method of making wound beads is described and illustrated on pp. 64-65.

165. Hanson, Lee H., Jr. and Dick Ping Hsu
Washington.
Date:  1758-1781. The excavations at Fort Stanwix in Rome, New York, produced 318 glass beads which are well described using Stone's (1971) classification system. Several beads are illustrated in Fig. 52.

166. Harper, Loyd et al.
Date:  1740-1770. Provides detailed descriptions of 51 glass bead types excavated at an Indian village site in Rains County, Texas. One photo of selected bead types.

167. Harrington, John P.
Date:  pre-1820. Descriptions of the glass trade beads recovered from the Burton burial mound are presented on pp. 167-168.

168. Harris, Elizabeth J. and Robert K. Liu
Los Angeles.
A suggestion of how a specific type of mold-made bead is manufactured and the results of experiments to duplicate the suggested process.

169. Harris, R. King and Inus M. Harris

Date:  1700-1850. This is a very valuable reference which describes in detail 184 glass bead types from 23 archaeological sites in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. A chronology for the majority of the types has been worked out and they are assigned to one or more of five periods into which the entire 1700-1850 range is divided. Every bead type is illustrated in Figs. 52-53.

170. Harris, R. King and Inus M. Harris


Date:  1754-1808. Fourteen drawn glass bead types, as well as several coral and jet beads, are described. One B&W photo.

171. Harris, R. King et al.


Date:  ca. 1700-1740. Fifty-six bead types recovered from an Indian village are well described. Each type is illustrated.

172. Harrison, A. M.


A very brief article on a chevron bead found in a burial mound.

173. Harrison, William M.


Date:  1542-ca. 1840. This report presents cursory descriptions of five glass bead types of several varieties, as well as numerous types of shell, bone, and stone beads. Illustrated.

174. Hartley, Florence
1861 The Ladies' Hand Book of Fancy and Ornamental Work. J.W. Bradley, Philadelphia. Contains a descriptive list of items that were being made from glass beads during the mid-nineteenth century. Several editions and publishers.

175. Hartley, John D.
1975 Kaw Reservoir - The Northern Section. Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report, No. 30. Norman. The Bryson site, a large protohistoric Wichita village, yielded eight types of necklace and “garter” beads which are classified using Harris and Harris (1967). Plate 7 illustrates the various types. See also Hartley and Miller (1977).

176. Hartley, John D. and A.F. Miller
1977 Archaeological Investigations at the Bryson-Paddock Site: An Early Contact Period Site on the Southern Plains. Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Archaeological Site Report, No. 32. Norman. Date: 1660-1760. Eight necklace and eight “garter” bead types were uncovered at a village site attributed to the Wichita Indians. Each type is illustrated in Fig. 12. See also Hartley (1975).

177. Hayes, Charles F., III
1965 The Orringh Stone Tavern and Three Seneca Sites of the Late Historic Period. Research Records of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, No. 12. Rochester. Attributed to the late eighteenth century, the four sites produced 12 glass bead types all but three of which are of sizes and shapes such as were commonly used in embroidery. The specimens are briefly described and discussed in the burial descriptions, the glass artifact section, and Table 1. Plate 10 illustrates some of the specimens.

178. Heisey, Henry W. and J. Paul Witmer
1962 Of Historic Susquehannock Cemeteries. Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 32, Nos. 3-4, pp. 99-130. Harrisburg. This report describes the beads recovered from the Blue Rock cemetery (1575-1595) and the Strickler site (1640-1675) in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, the reader must consult Kinsey (1960) for the descriptions of several types mentioned in this report. One line drawing of several distinctive types is provided.

179. Heldman, Donald P.
Date: 1717-1763. Among the excavated French trade goods were four glass bead types. One B&W photograph.

180. Heldman, Donald P.
Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series, No. 1.
Mackinac Island.
Date: ca. 1730-1781. Twenty-nine varieties of necklace beads and 32 varieties of seed beads are identified using Stone (1974). A section of a beaded rosary chain is illustrated.

181. Heldman, Donald P.
1978  Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac, 1977: House One of the South Southeast Row Houses.
Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Archaeological Completion Report Series, No.2.
Mackinac Island.
Date: ca. 1730-1781. The excavations produced nine varieties of necklace beads, 22 varieties of seed beads (including wampum), and one type of rosary bead. The specimens are identified using Stone's (1974) classification system.

182. Hendron, J.W.
1941  Beads from Old Fort Laramie. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Fort Laramie, WY.
Date: 1840-1890. Describes 35 types in tabular form. The analysis is derived in part from comments by Arthur Woodward.

183. Herrick, Ruth
Date: 1800-1850. Twenty varieties of glass and shell beads found associated with Indian burials are described. Two B&W photos.

184. Herskovitz, Robert M.
Date: 1862-1894. The 13 monochrome beads recovered from an United States Army post in Apache Pass, Arizona, are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). The majority are of sizes and shapes such as were commonly used in embroidery.

185. Hesse, Franklin J.


Round opalescent; round white with red on blue stripes; round, translucent red; faceted blue; white tubular; and white seed beads were salvaged from the Indian village of Unadilla (1753-1778) in Sidney, New York. One B&W photo.

186. Heye, George G. and George H. Pepper


Date: pre-1750. Presents very poor descriptions of the “corn kernel” beads which were recovered from the site. One drawing.

187. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1972 Fort Vancouver Excavations - I, 1845 Bakery and Wash House. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1841-1860. The 21 recovered bead types are described in Table 6. Unfortunately, specific bead shapes are not indicated. Detailed measurements of the beads are presented in Appendix II. One decorated bead is illustrated in Fig. 20.

188. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross

1973a Fort Vancouver Excavations - III, 1845 Harness Shop. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.

Date: 1845-1860. Descriptions of the 28 recovered glass bead types are presented in Tables 9 and 10. Again, specific bead shapes are not indicated. The measurements of the specimens are listed in Appendix II. Two faceted bead types are shown in Fig. 7.
   Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.
Date: 1837-1860. Table 17 presents descriptions of the 610 recovered beads. Once again, shape
designations are lacking. Detailed bead measurement are provided in Appendix II.

190. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross
   Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, W A.
Date: ca. 1830-1860. Approximately 64 glass bead types are described in tabular form.

191. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross
1974b Fort Vancouver Excavations - VIII, Fur Store. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National
   Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.
Date: ca. 1834-1843/44. The 54,330 recovered glass beads are thoroughly described on pp. 56-120 using
   the “FOVA bead variety” classification system. The bead section also contains a lengthy discussion of
   postulated bead size populations, an illustrated survey of bead manufacturing techniques, and a critical

192. Hoffman, J.J. and Lester A. Ross
1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - IX, Indian Trade Store. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver
   National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.
Date: 1843/44-1853. A total of 15,172 glass beads was recovered from the store site. These are
   thoroughly described on pp. 57-77. One decorated bead is illustrated in Fig. 11.

193. Hofman, Jack L.
1974a The Hodge Site, Cu-40: A Late Prehistoric Site on the Southern Plains. In “Reports of the Arkla
   Salvage Project.” Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Contract Archaeology Series, No. 1, pp. 22-
   68. Norman.
Among the historical material recovered from the site is a “translucent ruby-red, faceted glass bead.” It is
attributed to the late nineteenth - early twentieth century. One poor B&W photograph.

194. Hofman, Jack L.

Date: 1830-1900. A translucent blue, multi-faceted, barrel-shaped bead was among the artifacts excavated at the Tucker's Knob site in eastern Oklahoma. One poor B&W illustration.

195. Holland, C.G.


Date: 1735-1750. Contains poor descriptions of the five recovered beads. One B&W illustration.

196. Howard, Donald M.


Date: 1820-1840. Chart 1 inadequately describes nine wound and drawn bead types.

197. Howard, Donald M.


Date: 1780-1845. Fifteen beads of drawn and wound manufacture include seed, pony, round, faceted, and oval varieties. Detailed analysis by R. Sprague. One good B&W photograph.

198. Howard, Donald M.


Three Cornaline d'Aleppo seed beads described by R. Sprague are interpreted by the author as resulting from the Don Gaspar de Portola expedition of 1769-1770.

199. Howard, James H.


Date: 1800-1850. A black necklace bead decorated with a white, ribbon like design was found in association with two Dakota bundle burials. One B&W photo.
200. Howard, James H. and Robert D. Gant

Date:  pre-1850. The glass beads found with several historic Ponca burials at the Niobrara Railroad Bridge site (25KX207) are superficially described on pp. 25-26 and illustrated in Plate 26.

201. Hsu, Dick Ping

Date:  ca. 1840-1870. Ten bead types of 72 varieties are described in detail. Bead manufacturing techniques are also discussed. One poor color photo.

202. Hunt, W. Ben and J.F. Burshears

This book describes beadwork methodology. Profusely illustrated in color and B&W.

203. Hurt, Wesley, R., Jr.

Five beads were analyzed by Kenneth Kidd as dating in the East from 1625 to 1875. The occupation of the site is dated by Hurt as “perhaps after A.D. 1740.”

204. Hurt, Wesley R., Jr. et al.

Date:  late eighteenth - early nineteenth century. Nine bead types recovered from an Arikara village are poorly described on pp. 81-84. One poor B&W photo.

205. Jaffee, Howard
Date: ca. sixteenth century. A superficial discussion of the glass and silver beads excavated from an Indian site near Boynton Beach, Florida, is presented on p. 151. Illustrated.

206. Jeancon, Jean Allard and Frederic H. Douglas
The uses of several bead categories in Plains Indian beadwork are enumerated. Illustrated.

207. Jelks, Edward B.
Date: early nineteenth century. A wrist rosary of eye beads and two loose beads from a military site are described on p. 86.

208. Jenkins, Michael
A profusely illustrated but rather elementary overview of the beads that were traded to the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska.

209. Jennings, Jesse D.
Date: pre-1725. Briefly describes and discusses several bead types recovered from various sites in northeastern Mississippi. Comparisons are made with the beads mentioned in Bushnell (1937). One poor B&W photo.

Date: ca. 1740. Two small, tubular, translucent, dark blue beads with rounded ends were found in a Marksville culture burial mound in Sabine Parish, Louisiana. One B&W photo.

211. Johnson, Edward E.
This article contains a brief but informative description of how contemporary “mosaic” beads are made in Italy.

212. Johnson, Jerald J.

Of the 17 sites that were investigated, 7 produced glass beads. Only color and size data are provided.

213. Johnson, Judi


214. Johnson, Judi

Presents skimpy descriptions of some of the methods utilized in the manufacture of glass beads. Some of the drawings and suggested techniques (which are presented as fact rather than theory) are taken without acknowledgement from several sources, especially Ross (1974).

215. Johnson, Judi

This article presents a brief commentary on the exhibit “Beads: Their Use by Upper Great Lakes Indians” which was prepared by the Grand Rapids Public Museum (1977) and the Cranbrook Academy of Art/Museum.

216. Johnson, Stephen C.

This article presents a good, concise discussion of the distinctive glass pendant beads encountered in the village of San Pedro Quiatoni in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. The beads are believed to be of sixteenth-century origin. Six B&W photos. See also Cordry (1975).

217. J.P.B.
Presents a very concise description of contemporary glass beadmaking in Venice.

218. Jury, Wilfred and Elsie M. Jury
Date: ca. 1600-1650. Brief descriptions of 45 glass beads are provided on pp. 37-38.

219. Kardas, Susan
Date: ca. 1825-1860. The beads recovered from a village occupied by employees of the Hudson's Bay Company are briefly described on pp. 28, 46-47, and 77. Two B&W photos (pp. 59 and 71).

220. Karklins, Karlis
Contains a collection of brief historical narratives which mention glass trade beads in Florida during the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.

221. Karklins, Karlis
Prepresents detailed descriptions of the beads recovered from Yuquot, British Columbia (ca. 1760-1890); Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick (1751-1780); Peter Pond National Historic Site, Saskatchewan (1776-1780); Coteau du Lac, Quebec (ca. 1625-1880); and Fort Lennox, Quebec (nineteenth - twentieth century). Six B&W illustrations. This report is available at the Public Archives of Canada and the Provincial Archives.

222. Karklins, Karlis
Provides the equivalent Munsell Color Company codes for the Color Harmony Manual colors used by the Kidds (1970) in their bead classification system.
223. Karklins, Karlis
Date: 1803-1878. The site produced one ceramic bead and 34 types of wound, drawn, and mold-pressed glass beads which are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970).

224. Karklins, Karlis
Date: ca. 1600-1700. This report provides detailed descriptions of 15 glass bead types. It supplements Benson (1967). One B&W illustration.

225. Karklins, Karlis
Presents a brief but comprehensive history of the Dutch bead industry, followed by a thorough analysis of the 226 glass and four non-glass bead types recovered from ten sites in The Netherlands by the late W.G.N. van der Sleen. The text is accompanied by a map of The Netherlands which shows the locations of sites producing seventeenth-century beads and the factories that may have made them.

226. Karklins, Karlis
Describes and discusses nine types of glass necklace beads, one plastic bead, and a lesser rosary. The beads span the period from the seventeenth century to the twentieth century.

227. Karklins, Karlis
The site, a British military installation, produced four wound bead types, one wooden bead, and a nearly complete beaded garniture. Dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photographs.

228. Karklins, Karlis
The site of a fur trade post in northeastern Alberta produced 34 types of drawn and wound beads which are thoroughly analyzed, and illustrated in two B&W photographs. Historical size groups for most of the beads are postulated in the discussion and conclusions section.

229. Karklins, Karlis and Roderick Sprague
The basis for the present bibliography.

230. Kay, Marvin
Date: ca. 1785-1809. “White porcelain seed beads and faceted brown glass seed beads” were associated with one of the burials. One crude line drawing.

231. Keel, Bennie C.
At the Tuckasegee site, Jackson County, North Carolina, 26 glass beads of 7 types were found on the floor of a burned Cherokee structure dating to the seventeenth or the eighteenth century.

232. Kehoe, Alice B.
Wound and drawn beads of various types were recovered from Francois' House (independent; 1768-1773) and the probable site of Fort Nipawi (H.B.Co.; 1793-1795). The specimens are classified using the system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photos.

233. Kent, Barry C.
Date: 1700-1760. Approximately 5,000 glass beads representing 7 types were found in a leather pouch cache. One illustration.

234. Kenyon, Walter A.
Date:  1679-1721. Although no descriptions are provided, some of the beads found at this site in Ontario are illustrated.

235. **Kidd, Kenneth E.**
1949  *The Excavation of Ste Marie I.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
Date:  1639-1649. Presents brief descriptions of 93 glass and bone beads from this Ontario site. One line drawing.

236. **Kidd, Kenneth E.**
Date:  1636. Contains brief descriptions of the beads recovered from an ossuary in Ontario. One B&W photo.

237. **Kidd, Kenneth E.**
Date:  1590-1615. Provides descriptions of several distinctive bead types recovered from a Seneca cemetery. Four poor B&W photos.

238. **Kidd, Kenneth E.**
A description of beadmaking in general and specifically in Venice and Murano plus the history of the industry in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, the Low Countries, Czechoslovakia, England, Sweden, and "America." Also has sections on nomenclature, terminology, and a list of important dates. Eight historic B&W illustrations.

239. **Kidd, Kenneth E. and Martha A. Kidd**
A classification system for drawn and wound beads. Bead types are designated using a number and letter code, the use of which could greatly facilitate future inter-site comparisons of bead assemblages. Each recorded type is illustrated in color. For some criticisms, see Sprague (1971).

240. Kidd, Robert S.
Discusses a collection of beads (practically all of which are seed beads) from a site in south-central Washington.

241. Kidd, Robert S.
Date: 1792-ca. 1800. Provides detailed descriptions of the glass beads recovered from this North West Company post. Two B&W photos.

242. Kinietz, W. Vernon
1940 The Indians of the Western Great Lakes: 1615-1760. Occasional Contributions from the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, No. 10. Ann Arbor.
Contains several scattered and very brief references concerning the use of beads as ornaments, trade items, grave goods, etc.

Date: 1600-1625. Twelve bead types are described. One B&W photo.

244. Knight, Edward H.
A brief, general discussion of beads and glass bead manufacturing techniques is presented under the headings “Bead” and “Bead-furnace.”

245. Krause, Richard A.
1972  The Leavenworth Site: Archaeology of an Historic Arikara Community. *University of Kansas, Publications in Anthropology*, No. 3. Lawrence.

Date: ca. 1804-1832. The 41 recovered beads are described in a rather confusing manner on p. 81. Furthermore, although several specimens are referred to as "Corline de Allepo" (sic) beads, their descriptions do not support such an identification. One poor line drawing illustrates several of the beads.

246. **De Laguna, Frederica**


This monograph contains several vague references to beads recovered from archaeological sites in the Yukon. Two bead types, “Cook” and “Glacier Island,” are defined. One poor B&W photograph.

247. **De Laguna, Frederica**


Presents a further discussion of the so-called “Cook” and “Glacier Island” bead types. Both types were derived from burials and would date from the protohistoric to the historic period. Two fair photographs.

248. **De Laguna, Frederica**


A blue faceted bead described as a Hudson’s Bay Company type from the last century was recovered from a cache pit at Whitewater Bay, Alaska.

249. **Lancaster, Samuel Christopher**


Contains two color plates illustrating a beaded tobacco pouch and tomahawk-pipe (p. 134), and a collection of fancy necklace beads found near The Dalles, Oregon (p. 137).

250. **Lardner, Dionysius**

Chapter 9 of this treatise, originally published in 1832, contains a concise description of the manufacture of drawn beads in Murano and Venice, as well as the production of imitation pearls in France. Based on Anonymous (1825).

251. Latta, Martha A.
Date: ca. 1620-1640. The glass beads recovered from a Huron village site are identified in Table 25 using the Kidds’ (1970) classification system.

252. Lawson, Publius V.
 Presents a short discussion of the value of glass trade beads and the uses of wampum belts.

253. Laxson, D.D.
A single spherical black bead and over 50 faceted blue, white, and green specimens were found in association with a mid-nineteenth-century burial in Dade County, Florida. Some of the beads are illustrated.

254. Lazarus, Yulee W. et al.
Date: 1650-1735. Several bead types are briefly described and dated. One B&W photo.

Date: eighteenth-nineteenth century. A small collection of glass beads was recovered from Jmetic Lubton, a Mayan site in the western portion of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The collection contains green and blue faceted types, red on white embroidery beads, and one round green bead. One B&W photo.
256. Leechman, J.D. and M.R. Harrington


Describes string records and mentions the use of beads therein. Several illustrations.

257. Lehmer, Donald J. and David T. Jones


Contains brief descriptions of the glass beads recovered from three sites in South Dakota: Buffalo Pasture (ca. 1750), Leavitt (post 1675), and Indian Creek (nineteenth century). Two B&W photos.

258. Lessard, F. Dennis


This “letter to the editor” criticizes Gil (1977) and is followed by a rejoinder from the latter.

259. Lewis, Lynne G.


A representative sample of the 32 faceted and unfaceted beads that were recovered from the site is illustrated in Fig. 45. The specimens date from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century.

Lewis, Thomas M. N. and Madeline Kneberg


Date: ca. 1720-1760. The beads from an Indian village in southeastern Tennessee are very briefly described on p. 133 and illustrated in Plates 86-88.

261. Lindsay, Charles S.


Date: Viking period. A “clear-glass bead” about 10 mm in diameter was found under a collapsed wall in house D at the L'Anse aux Meadows site in northern Newfoundland. Fig. 18 illustrates the bead which is also described in Schonback (1974).
262. **Liu, Robert K.**  
This article points out the value of archaeological data in dating bead collections. Beads recovered from Susquehannock Indian sites in Pennsylvania of the 1550-1575 period are illustrated in a good B&W photograph.

263. **Liu, Robert K.**  
Discusses the presence of Chinese-made beads in North America after 1800. Profusely illustrated.

264. **Liu, Robert K.**  
Two American bead catalogs are very briefly discussed, and three of their pages are reproduced. This article also contains a concise description of how wound beads were made at the turn of the century.

265. **Liu, Robert K.**  
A brief article presenting some observations on the distinctive Nueva Cadiz Plain and Twisted beads. Two excellent B&W photographs.

266. **Lock, Charles G. Warnford, editor**  
1881  *Spons' Encyclopaedia of the Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products*, Division III. E. & F.N. Spon, London  
The process of manufacturing monochrome and variegated tubes and canes of glass is described in detail on pp. 1072-1074. Illustrated with three line drawings of the production sequence.

267. **Losey, Timothy C., editor**  
Date: 1820-1821. This wintering post produced one red-on-white Cornaline d'Aleppo and 62 blue embroidery beads. One B&W photograph.
268. Lyford, Carrie A.
1940 Quill and Beadwork of the Western Sioux. Haskell Institute, Indian Handcrafts Pamphlet, No. 1. Lawrence.

Presents a general discussion of Western Sioux beadwork during the period from 1800-1900, including the kinds of beads used and their chronology.

269. MacCord, Howard A., Sr.

Date: ca. 1710-1730. Five bead types associated with an Indian burial are described using the classification system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). One B&W photo.

270. MacCord, Howard A., Sr.


271. MacSwiggan, Amelia E.

Presents a brief summary of the history of glass beads and their manufacture, as well as a useful list of popular terms used by collectors.

272. Van der Made, Herman

Containing ten pages of text and two plates of color drawings, this reference presents a very brief and incomplete account of the Dutch bead industry, followed by concise descriptions of the seventeenth-century wound and drawn beads collected by the author in and around Amsterdam. The classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970).

273. Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.
Date: 1740-1765. Over 54,000 beads, mostly seed beads, are grouped into several classes, types, and varieties based on Stone (1974). The use of the term cone for cane several times would indicate that it is not a typographical error.

274. *Martinez, Carlos and Steven Ruple*


Date: post-1715. The beads (2 stone and 33 glass) are classified using Beck (1928) and Kidd and Kidd (1970). Unfortunately, several beads (Fig. 1, nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10) are assigned to incorrect categories in the Kidds' system. Two B&W photographs.

275. *Maxwell, Moreau S. and Lewis H. Binford*


Date: 1720-1781. Contains a preliminary discussion of the 671 recovered beads. One illustration.

276. *Mayer-Oakes, William J.*


Date: post-1650. The 175 glass beads recovered from the Tailrace Bay site are briefly described on pp. 251 and 256.

277. *McCary, Ben C.*


Date: 1608-ca. 1650. Several paragraphs are devoted to the shell and glass beads (including chevron beads) uncovered at an Indian burial site in Richmond County, Virginia.

278. *McCary, Ben C.*


Date: ca. 1790-1850. This report describes the beads surface collected at the Suffolk site and refutes the existence of a glass bead factory there. One B&W photo.
279. McGhee, Robert

Date: 1840-1902. The village of Kittigazuit, N.W.T., yielded six classes of glass beads, one of which is illustrated in Plate 1.

280. McWilliams, K. Richard and William K. Jones

Date: ca. 1875. Two probable Kiowa burials near Fort Sill produced numerous historic artifacts, including an uncounted number of seed beads. White, turquoise, and dark blue specimens were the most common.

281. Meighan, Clement W.

Frequently quoted by California researchers but unfortunately this report was unavailable for annotation.

282. Meighan, Clement W.

Date: ca. 1830. Ten glass trade beads were found associated with the partially mummified body of a small child interred in a cave. They are described as translucent pink-red to rose colored tubular beads with irregular facets. Two unassociated beads are also discussed.

283. Metcalf, George

Date: 1861-1872. The necklace and embroidery beads associated with two Utah burials are discussed in detail. One B&W photograph.

284. Mikelson, Gary E.

Date: ca. 1825. Describes a coronation medal of Charles X suspended from a necklace of Cornaline d'Aleppo, brass, and decorated tubular beads. Two good B&W photographs.

285. Mille, Polly


A good, well-written overview of the Alaskan fur and tourist trade which explains how and when glass beads got to this remote area. Several of the more common bead types that occur in Alaska are discussed and illustrated.

286. Miller, Carl F.


Date: 1820-1850. Briefly discusses the 659 recovered beads. Two line drawings.

287. Miroir, M.P. et al.


Date: 1719-1778. Two shell and 75 glass bead types were recovered from the probable site of La Harpe's trading post (Ft. St. Louis de Kodohadacho) in northeastern Texas. The beads are classified using the system developed by Harris and Harris (1967). Three B&W photos.

288. Montana Historical Society


Inventories of the stock (including bead types) on hand at Fort Union, Fort Benton, and Fort Alexander in 1851 are presented in the appendices section.

289. Moore, Jackson W., Jr.

Date: 1833-1849. A large collection of beads excavated at a fur trade post in Colorado is described. Two B&W photographs.

290. Morgan, Lael

291. Morlan, Richard E.
1972a The Cadzow Lake Site (MjVI): A Multi-Component Historic Kutchin Camp. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series*, No. 3. Ottawa. A small stratified camp in northern Yukon Territory produced 118 drawn and wound beads, as well as a beaded moccasin. The site is estimated to have been occupied on three different occasions: ca. 1850, 1880, and 1933. The moccasin is illustrated.

292. Morlan, Richard E.

293. Morlan, Richard E.
1973 The Later Prehistory of the Middle Porcupine Drainage, Northern Yukon Territory. *Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series*, No. 11. Ottawa. Date: late nineteenth century. Klokut, a large Vunta Kutchin village site, yielded 41 glass beads which are inadequately described in Table 58.

294. Morlot, A.
1862 On the Date of the Copper Age in the United States. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 9, Article 68, pp. 111-114. Philadelphia. A fascinating article which concludes that the glass beads recovered from an ossuary in "Canada West" by Schoolcraft (1853-57) “are anterior to the Christian era, and that America appears to have been visited already at that remote period by Europeans, most likely by those skillful navigators, the Phoenicians.” One engraving of the beads that are discussed.
295. Morrell, L. Ross  
Date: ca. 1540. A Nueva Cadiz Plain bead was found on the floor of an Indian dwelling at the Ogeltree Island site in northeastern Alabama.

296. Morrell, L. Ross  
Provides brief descriptions of 37 bead types found associated with Creek Indian burials in St. Clair County, Alabama.

297. Motykova, Karla  
Date: ca. 1615-1650. Describes 30 bead types recovered from three Indian sites in Ontario.

298. Motz, Lee and Peter D. Schulz  
Date: 1849-1900. This report presents a thorough analysis of the 57 recovered types of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, and blown beads, as well as a summary of bead manufacturing techniques. Three B&W figures, two of which depict 15 of the types in magnified drawings of exceptional quality.

299. Mueller, Oscar O.  
A four-page report on the seed and fancy necklace beads apparently produced by a tree burial near the Judith River. Included are excerpts from correspondence with several authorities, most of whom identify the beads as being of Chinese origin.

300. Murray, Robert A.
Date: 1834-1875. Discusses a collection of over 25,000 drawn, wound, pressed, and blown beads. Also presents a concise description of the manufacture of drawn and wound beads. Numerous illustrations.

301. **Neill, Wilfred T.**
Date: early eighteenth century. Light blue seed beads and larger beads with red glass over a black (dark green?) core were recovered. Illustrated.

302. **Neitzel, Robert S.**
Date: 1682-1730. The glass beads recovered from a Natchez village site in Mississippi are briefly described on p. 51 and illustrated in Plate 15.

303. **Nelson, Edward W.**
This report contains various references to the use of glass beads by the Western Eskimo to adorn themselves, as well as to decorate other items. Illustrated.

304. **Nern, Craig F. and Charles E. Cleland**
Date: ca. 1675-1700. The collection contains 39 glass bead varieties which are classified using Stone (1970). The beads are compared to those from seven other sites in Table 1. Two B&W photographs.

305. **Newman, Robert D.**
A total of 61,780 drawn and wound beads are described in tabular form. The classification is based on Kidd and Kidd (1970).
Date:  early nineteenth century. Four, faceted, blue “O.P.” beads are described. Identification by Arthur Woodward. One B&W illustration.

307. Nicks, Gertrude C.
Presents detailed descriptions of the 33 bead types recovered from these two sites in Alberta. Three B&W illustrations.

308. Nicks, Gertrude C.
Date:  1786 - 1813. Briefly discusses and compares the beads recovered from five fur trade posts in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

309. Noble, William C.
Date:  1799-1834. The 10,832 glass beads recovered from a fur trading post in Alberta are thoroughly discussed. One line drawing of the various bead shapes.

310. Noël Hume, Ivor
One short section presents a superficial survey of glass trade beads.

311. Norquist, Carla L.
Date: 1834-1863. Grave goods included amethyst faceted beads 7 mm by 9 mm, light red faceted beads 3-6 mm in diameter, and black tubular beads 15 mm long and 3 mm in diameter.

312. Nystuen, David W. and Carla G. Lindeman
Date: 1826-1846. The 115 beads recovered from this fur trade post are described in tabular form. One poor B&W photo.

313. Orchard, William C.
An invaluable, comprehensive work on the beads, both of native and European origin, utilized by the American Indians. Numerous illustrations. Reprinted in 1975 by the Heye Foundation.

314. Osborne, Douglas
Date: ca. 1790-1830. Contains a very brief discussion of the glass beads recovered from an Indian site in Washington state. One poor B&W photo.

315. Oswalt, Wendell H. and James W. VanStone
Date: late nineteenth century. A collection of 416 beads is discussed on pp. 57-61.

316. Palumbo, Patti J.
Eight glass bead types described as to shape, color, and size were excavated at an open habitation site in north-central California.

317. Parsons, Mark L.
Date: ca. 1790-ca. 1830. White, blue, and green “seed” beads were found in association with a Comanche niche burial in Crosby County. Analysis by R.K. Harris (pp. 87-90).

318. Payne, June
Date: seventeenth - eighteenth centuries. Eleven glass and five shell and metal beads are briefly described. One B&W photograph.

319. Pellatt, Apsley
A fairly detailed description of the state of art of beadmaking in Italy in the mid-nineteenth century. Several of the drawings are copied from earlier works but some are also apparently new.

320. Perry, B. Dale and W. Dean Clark
Date: 1786-1823. Although no descriptions are provided, six glass bead types are illustrated in a line drawing.

321. Phebus, George E.
Slightly over 130,000 glass beads were unearthed at two sites in Oregon and Washington during the project. The specimens, the bulk of which date ca. 1775-1875, are discussed in the text but their descriptions appear in an appendix by Robert Elder.

322. Pilling, Arnold R.
A tumbled, tubular, translucent, canary yellow bead was found at the site of a sailors' or whalers' drinking spot dating from about 1846 to 1860. One B&W photo.
323. Polhemus, Richard R.
Date: ca. 1730-ca. 1800. Presents a preliminary classification of the wound and drawn beads unearthed at the Cherokee town of Chota. One table and one B&W photo.

324. Polhemus, Richard R.
Date: 1725-1750. The 1,127 glass beads found with four Indian burials near Charleston, South Carolina, are well described in tabular form.

325. Pratt, Peter P.
This booklet describes and dates 120 glass bead types from various sites in New York state. All types are illustrated in color. *See Funk (1963) and Witthoft (1963) for reviews of this work.*

326. Pratt, Peter P.
Date: 1550-1650. A list of 67 glass bead types recovered from six sites in New York state is presented on pp. 284-287. The type numbers employed correspond to those in Pratt (1961).

327. Pullan, Matilda
Briefly defines and discusses Bohemian (O.P.), pound, seed, fancy, bugle, and metal beads on pp. 163-166, and lists their uses in needlework on pp. 19-23.

328. Pullen, Myrick W., III
Date: 1840-1910. Presents a very sophisticated analysis of the 193 bead types found at this site in east-central Washington. This study utilizes numerical analysis as derived largely from zoological taxonomy.
329. Quimby, George I.
Date: 1700-1760. This report compares the beads from a site in Michigan with those from three sites in the lower Mississippi Valley. One B&W photo.

330. Quimby, George I.
Chicago.
Date: 1680-1750. The beads recovered from the historical level of an Indian village site near Baton Rouge are illustrated in Fig. 46.

331. Quimby, George I.
Date: ca. 1675-1700. Brief descriptions of the recovered beads are presented on pp. 51-52, 55-56. For a more thorough study of the specimens, see Nern and Cleland (1974).

332. Quimby, George I.
Contains a short survey of the bead types diagnostic of each of Quimby's three historic periods: Early (1600-1670), Middle (1670-1760), and Late (1760-1820 or slightly later). One B&W photo.

333. Quimby, George I.
Chapter 6 of this book presents an expanded list of the glass bead types that are good chronological indicators. Appendices 1 to 5 enumerate the bead types recovered from five dated sites. Illustrated.

334. Quimby, George I.
Points out the usefulness of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system. Some criticisms appear in Ross (1976) and Sprague (1971).

335. Quimby, George I.
A brief survey of glass trade beads in the fur trade of the Northwest Coast with suggestions for developing a better chronology of the area.

336. Raff, Katherine
A wide range of West Coast bead types is illustrated in a B&W photo and an excellent color plate.

337. Ray, Cyrus N. and Edward B. Jelks
Date: probably 1820-1840. Approximately 19,900 beads, only 83 of which are not seed beads, were found. Two B&W illustrations.

338. Reid, C. S. Paddy
Date: 1814-1904. Table 15 describes the 14 glass bead types that were recovered from a small structure situated behind the extant Ermatinger House in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Analysis by K. Karklins.

339. Riddell, Francis A.
Date: ca. 1810-1860. A Yokuts cemetery in Kern County, California, produced 59 glass bead types. The majority of these are not described but have simply been assigned Meighan (n.d.) type numbers; consequently, it is impossible to make any observations on the collection.

340. Riddell, Harry S.

Date: ca. 1650-1850. A Paiute winter camp in central California yielded 60 shell, 145 steatite, and 9 glass beads. The latter are identified using Meighan's (n.d.) type numbers.

341. Ridgely, Frances S.


Date: ca. 1850-1900. Although of little use in itself, this article does point out the existence of a valuable collection of beads mounted on sample cards.

342. Roberson, Wayne R.


Date: post-1890-ca. 1945. Six bead types recovered from the house are briefly described on p. 47 and illustrated in Figs. 60 and 61.

343. Rodeffer, Michael J.


Date: ca. 1840-ca. 1877. The beads recovered from three pits at the Tamootsin burial site (45-AS-82) in southeastern Washington are well described in tabular form.

344. Rodeffer, Michael J., Stephanie Holschlag Rodeffer, and Roderick Sprague


Date: ca. 1800-ca. 1880. The beads found in association with 25 burials at two Nez Perce sites in southeastern Washington are well described in tabular form. One B&W photo.

345. Rogers, E.S., Donald Webster, and James Anderson


Date: early eighteenth century. The glass beads found in association with the burial are briefly described. One B&W photo.
346. Rohrbaugh, Charles L.
Date: ca. 1835. Two beads of simple construction were excavated at the Hill site: a clear multi-faceted specimen, and a round red one. Both specimens are illustrated in B&W.

347. Roll, Thomas E.
1971 Archaeological Salvage of the Alpowa Creek Burial Site (45 AS 8). Unpublished manuscript. Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman.
Thirteen late-nineteenth-century Nez Perce burials contained in coffins produced three burials with abundant beads mostly of the seed bead variety. Two B&W photographs of seed bead patterns.

348. Ross, Lester A.
Date: ca. 1822-1860. Discusses a reddish purple blown bead found in the state of Washington. Two B&W illustrations.

349. Ross, Lester A.
Contains generalized hypothetical descriptions of the manufacture of drawn, wound, mold-pressed, blown, and “Prosser-molded” glass beads. Schematic drawings illustrate the various processes.

350. Ross, Lester A.
This treatise on the material culture of Fort Vancouver presents a thorough, 102-page-long analysis of all the glass beads recovered from the site to date. In addition to describing the 150 recorded bead varieties, the report discusses bead color frequencies, size populations, manufacturing techniques, and H.B.Co. bead suppliers. An evaluation of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system is also provided. Three tables and 39 figures.
351. Ross, Lester A. and Caroline D. Carley
1976 Fort Vancouver Excavations - XI, Bachelors' Quarters Privies. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.
Date: ca. 1841-1860. The 5,688 glass beads recovered from two privies are briefly described in Tables 10, 12, 15, and 18.

352. Ross, Lester A. et al.
1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - X, Southeastern Fort Area. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.
The glass beads recovered from the blacksmith shop area (1834/36-1860), Indian trade store privy/trash pit (1843/44-1853), iron store area (ca. 1841-1860), and southeast bastion area (1848) are well described in Tables 17, 33, 44, and 55, respectively.

353. Saastamo, Susan A.
Date: 1826-1871. Briefly describes 950 drawn, wound, and pressed glass beads in tabular form. One B&W photo.

354. Sauter, John and Bruce Johnson
Contains a short, general survey of the glass beads used by the Tillamook. Three B&W photos.

355. Sauzay, Alexander
Presents a detailed description of the manufacture of false pearls (blown beads) on pp. 245-256. The process for making drawn beads is very briefly explained on pp. 205-206.

356. Schlesser, Norman D.
Date: 1836-1852. The glass beads recovered from a trash deposit at the presumed site of Fort Umpqua in western Oregon are described in Table 3.
357. Schneider, Fred

Date: 1830-1850. Tests at the Vandever-Haworth site, the purported Love Trading Post, brought to light two types of blue, tubular cornerless-hexagonal beads. One B&W photo. See also Baugh (1970).

358. Schneider, Richard C.

The “Beadwork” chapter contains sections dealing with the manufacture of drawn and wound beads, as well as embroidery bead sizes as they relate to beadworking.

359. Schonback, Bengt

Date: Viking period. A “spherical, clear white glass” bead was found “stratigraphically well associated with the Norse settlement” at L'Anse aux Meadows in northern Newfoundland. The bead is approximately 10 mm in diameter. One B&W photograph. A description of this bead also appears in Lindsay (1975).

360. Schoolcraft, Henry R.

Describes the beads recovered from an ossuary at Beverly, 12 miles from Dundas, “Canada West.” Schoolcraft assigns this site to the period between the arrival of the French (1608) and the date of discovery (1837). Illustrated in color and B&W.

361. Schuetz, Mardith K.

Date: 1731-1836. One jet and 20 glass bead types are well described on pp. 58-62. Several rosaries with glass, lignite, and wooden beads are also described (p. 46), as is a copper cross decorated with inset, faceted, cobalt blue glass beads (p. 45). The rosaries and cross are illustrated in Fig. 21.
362. Schwarz, Heinrich  
One of the few sources in English on the “Bohemian” glass industry. While not mentioning beads specifically, this article does describe the process for molding small glass items.

363. Scott, Douglas D.  
Date: 1840-1860. The associated trade material included several glass bead types: multifaceted blue, light blue spheroid, opaque white pony, and elongated with a mottled copper-colored outer layer on a white core. One small B&W photograph.

364. Seeman, Mark F. and Janet Bush  
Date: 1760-1780. The embroidery beads associated with two female Wyandot or Delaware burials comprise two of the best preserved examples of historical beaded garment decorations recovered from archaeological contexts in the Midwest. Some of the beads are illustrated in B&W.

365. Shiner, Joel L.  
Beads are reported from two sites: 45-WW-6 (Wallula) and 45-BN-6 in the state of Washington; however, the descriptions are so inadequate that no evaluation is possible. One extremely poor B&W photograph may conceivably include these beads.

366. Shumate, Maynard  
This American Fur Company post on the Missouri River produced a variegated collection of necklace and embroidery beads. Although the beads are not described in depth, they are illustrated in a line drawing which shows the various shapes and design motifs that were encountered.
367. Shumway, George
A lightly researched article about the antique trade beads that are currently being imported from Africa. Well illustrated.

368. Simmons, William S.
References to mid-seventeenth-century bead types are scattered throughout the burial descriptions from this site in Rhode Island.

369. Simonsen, Bjorn O.
Date: ca. 1770-1865. Two beads from the historical component at the Grant Anchorage site, an Indian settlement, are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970); types Ia9 and IIa39 are represented.

370. Van der Sleen, W.G.N.
This article discusses a bead factory that operated in Amsterdam from 1608 to ca. 1680. It also mentions the purported chemical differences between the beads made in Amsterdam and those made in Venice. Three B&W photos illustrate some of the beads produced at the factory.

371. Van der Sleen, W.G.N.
A good, general reference on bead manufacturing techniques, nomenclature, classification, and distribution. Beads from all parts of the world and all temporal periods are discussed. Profusely illustrated in B&W and color. The book was reprinted in 1973 by Librairie Halbart-Wahle and Co., Liege. A cheaper version which lacks color plates was published by Liberty Cap Books, York, PA.

372. Sleight, Frederick W.
Date: probably seventeenth century or slightly earlier. Presents a list of the seed beads recovered from a burial mound in Lake County. Two diagnostic beads are more fully described.

373. Smith, G. Hubert
1953 Trade Beads from Fort Berthold, N.D. *Central Texas Archeologist*, No. 6, pp. 41-56. Waco.
Date: 1845-1890. The large collection of glass beads from this site is well described. Four, good B&W photos.

374. Smith, G. Hubert
Date: ca. 1858-1863. Provides brief descriptions of numerous bead types. One B&W figure.

375. Smith, G. Hubert
Describes and discusses the beads recovered from Fort Berthold I (1845-1862), Fort Berthold II (1862-1886), and the adjacent Indian village (1845-1886). Two B&W photographs.

376. Smith, Hale G.
Date: 1500-1800. Very brief descriptions of the beads recovered from various sites in northern Florida are scattered throughout this report.

377. Smith, Hale G.
Date: 1722-1752. One porcelain and seven glass bead types recovered from a Spanish town site near Pensacola, Florida, are very briefly described. One B&W macrophotograph.

378. Smith, Janice C.
Date: 1812-1841. The 37 glass beads from Fort Ross, a Russian American Company post, are described in tabular form. Analysis by Lester A. Ross. Five B&W photos.

379. Smith, Marvin T.
Date: 1700-1750. Seventeen drawn bead types recovered from an aboriginal structure in Georgia are described and compared to those from ten other sites in the eastern United States. One photograph.

380. Smith, Marvin T.
1974 Glass Beads from the Chieftains Site, 9 Fl 1. Unpublished manuscript. Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.
Date: ca. 1800-1837. Ten drawn bead types from an Indian site in Georgia are described and discussed.

381. Smith, Marvin T.
Wound beads decorated with red on white and blue on white “eyes” are attributed to the first half of the nineteenth century in this very brief article. Three B&W photos.

382. Smith, Marvin T.
Date: 1777-1813. Presents detailed descriptions of the 11 drawn bead types that were excavated at the Creek town of Nuyaka. The beads are illustrated on p. 228 of the main report.

383. Smith, Marvin T.
A general discourse on chevron beads found at North American archaeological sites dating to the period from about 1540 to 1860. Five B&W macrophotographs.

384. Smith, Marvin T.
The Early Historic Period (1540-1670) on the Upper Coosa River Drainage of Alabama and Georgia. *Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 11, pp. 151-167. Columbia, SC. This paper characterizes the 1540-1670 period along the upper Coosa, stressing key European artifact types (including beads) and discussing the processes of culture change. In addition, several appendices describe the beads recovered from three early historic period sites in Alabama. Illustrated.

385. **Smith, P., Sr.**

386. **Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr.**
1971 The Enduring Intrigue of the Glass Trade Bead. *Arizona Highways*, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 10-37. Phoenix. This is the most lavishly illustrated article on beads to date. The text provides some material on Southwest beads, but the 17 spectacular color plates are the most obvious contribution. Color slides of the plates are available from the publisher.

387. **Sorensen, Cloyd, Jr. and C. Richard Le Roy**
1968 Trade Beads: The Powerful Companion of the Explorer. San Diego Corral of the Westerners *Brand Book*, No. 1, pp. 35-48. San Diego. A very well written and informative article on trade beads. It contains a history of the use of beads as trade items, a description of bead manufacturing techniques, and a discussion of several common bead types. Two large color plates illustrate various beads which are well described and usually dated.

388. **Spector, Janet D.**
1976 The Interpretive Potential of Glass Trade Beads in Historic Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology*, vol. 10, pp. 17-27. Winnipeg. A very well written article which overstates the obvious and reveals nothing new about the subject matter.

389. **Sprague, Roderick**
Date: mid-nineteenth century, per Woodward (1959). Describes 39 bead types in tabular form. Illustrations include 43 macroscopic views of the beads, plus examples of the beadwork found.

390. Sprague, Roderick
Date: mid to late nineteenth century. Eleven types of pony and seed beads are described from this northern California site.

391. Sprague, Roderick
Outlines the type of information which is necessary for a thorough and meaningful analysis of glass beads.

392. Sprague, Roderick
Discusses the benefits of using the Munsell Book of Color to designate bead colors and the knitting needle gauge to determine bead size. The latter has since been repudiated.

393. Sprague, Roderick
This review points out some of the shortcomings of the Kidds' (1970) bead classification system.

394. Sprague, Roderick and Walter H. Birkby
Date: 1800-1860. Contains very brief descriptions of the glass and brass beads recovered from three Indian burial sites in Washington and Idaho.

395. Steele, Harvey W., Lester A. Ross and Charles H. Hibbs
1975 Fort Vancouver Excavations - XII, OAS Sale Shop Excavation. Unpublished manuscript. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, WA.
Date: 1829-1860. The 18,691 glass beads recovered from the first retail store in the Oregon Territory are well described in tabular form. A detailed, well illustrated survey of bead manufacturing techniques is also presented.

396. Steer, Donald N.
Date: ca. 1789-1791. Thirteen bead types recovered from a North West Company post in Saskatchewan are very briefly described. One B&W illustration.

397. Steer, Donald N.
The N.W. Co. post (ca. 1787-1791) produced 12 types of drawn and wound beads, while the H.B.Co. depot (ca. 1874-1886) yielded 4 types of drawn embroidery beads. The specimens are classified using Kidd and Kidd (1970). Two B&W photos.

398. Stone, Lyle M.
Date: 1670-1705. Presents a detailed analysis of 18 bead types from a burial site in Mackinac County, Michigan. Two illustrations, two tables, and an excellent summary are also provided.

399. Stone, Lyle M.
Date: 1670-1720. Two tubular shaped beads, one brown and the other purple with nine white stripes, were found.

400. Stone, Lyle M.
This work presents a detailed analysis of the collection of embroidery, necklace, and rosary beads recovered from a French (1715-1755) and English (1755-1781) fort in Michigan. It is a very useful reference well illustrated with one B&W and four color photographs.

401. Story, C.E.
Date: 1680-1750. Provides quite precise descriptions of “275 different sorts” of beads from Fort Moore, South Carolina. One illustration.

402. Strong, Emory
1959  *Stone Age on the Columbia*. Binfords and Mort, Portland.
Contains a good summary of amateur bead terminology as used in the Pacific Northwest. Three illustrations.

403. Strong, Emory
Illustrates and very briefly describes 32 glass bead types from the Columbia River area of Oregon and Washington.

404. Sudbury, Byron
Date: 1700-1850. The glass bead sample from this site is comprised of 75 types which are not only thoroughly described but well illustrated. Furthermore, a chronology for the various types has been worked out through a comparison with the beads from 18 other sites in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana.

405. Suhm, Dee Ann
Date: 1860-1875. The 11,425 “seed” and tubular beads found with the burial of a young Comanche or Kiowa child are well described on pp. 94-95. Also described is a fragment of a deer-skin garment decorated with a strip of white, blue, and red beads. Illustrated.

406. Swanton, John R.

Date: 1752-1758. A brief historical description of the glass beads that were used by the Natchez Indians to make necklaces is presented on p. 56, while very brief accounts of the use of beads in hair decoration and as ear ornaments are given on pp. 51 and 55-56, respectively. This information also appears in Neitzel (1965: 88).

407. Tanner, Tyree

Date: 1650-1655. Surface collections made in 1976 at an Onondaga site in Pompey produced 49 types of drawn glass beads. These are described in tabular form using the Kidds' (1970) classification system. See also Bradley (1976) and Tanner (1978).

408. Tanner, Tyree

Supplementing Bradley (1976) and supplanting Tanner (1976), this report presents tabular descriptions of 77 types of drawn and wound beads.

409. Taylor, Dee C.

Date: 1800-ca. 1880. Three blue glass beads of unspecified manufacture were recovered from the protohistoric components of two Indian sites on the Kootenai River. One B&W photo.

410. Troubetzkoy, Ulrich
This article presents a history of Virginia's glass industry which discusses, among other things, the intention to manufacture glass beads at Jamestown, something which apparently never occurred.

411. Tuck, James A.
The glass beads recovered from four Onondaga Iroquois sites occupied during the mid to late seventeenth century are briefly described on pp. 177, 185, 187, and 191.

412. Tunnell, Curtis D. and Richard Ambler
Date: 1766-1771. Seventeen types of drawn beads are well described, and compared to the beads recovered from five other sites in Texas and Louisiana. Fig. 9 illustrates the various bead types.

413. Tunnell, Curtis D. and W.W. Newcomb, Jr.
Date: 1762-1771. Provides detailed descriptions of seven glass bead types. Beads made of amber, alabaster, red coral, and pearls are also discussed. One B&W photo.

414. Tuohy, Donald R.
Date: ca. 1800-1850. Three glass beads, two of which are Cornaline d'Aleppeo types, are mentioned and illustrated.

415. Ure, Andrew
A very concise description of beadmaking in contemporary Murano is given on p. 601 of the 1835 and 1849 editions and on p. 923 of Vol. 1 of the 1866 edition.

416. VanStone, James W.
Date: nineteenth century. A rather elementary analysis of the 407 glass beads recovered from an Eskimo village site is presented on pp. 293-295. Two illustrations.

417. VanStone, James W.
The 537 recovered beads are briefly described on pp. 83-85. One line drawing depicts the various bead shapes.

418. VanStone, James W.
Date: nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Provides brief descriptions of 465 glass beads (predominately “seed” beads), as well as several ethnographic pieces which have beads incorporated into their fabric.

419. VanStone, James W. and Joan B. Townsend
Date: ca. 1800-1906. The 1,229 glass beads unearthed at an Indian village site in southwestern Alaska are described on pp. 92-97. One line drawing of the various bead shapes.

420. Walker, Edwin F.
1963 Excavation of a Yokuts Indian Cemetery. The Kern County Historical Society, Bakersfield.
Date: late eighteenth century - 1860; primarily centers around 1806-1824. This report, first published in 1947, illustrates and discusses “more than 25 different kinds” of glass beads. Analysis by Arthur Woodward.

421. Watt, Frank H.
This is a descriptive check list of 153 bead types found in central Texas. Unfortunately, no dates are provided. One line drawing illustrates 38 bead types.

422. Watt, Frank H. and W.P. Meroney
This paper serves as an introduction to Watt (1937). It presents a general discussion of trade beads in
central Texas and gives generalized dates for bugle and faceted beads.

423.  Webb, C.H.
1945    A Second Historic Caddo Site at Natchitoches, Louisiana. *Texas Archeological and
         Paleontological Society, Bulletin* 16, pp. 52-83. Abilene.
Provides very brief descriptions of the 36 beads recovered from the Lawton site. One line drawing.

424.  Wedel, Mildred Mott
Date:  late seventeenth century. Very brief mention is made of 15 glass beads found in association with
three burials at the O'Regan site. One B&W photo.

425.  Wedel, Waldo R.
1955   Archeological Materials from the Vicinity of Mobridge, South Dakota. *Bureau of American
Date:  1750-1800. Various bead types are described on pp. 149-152. One illustration.

The glass beads recovered from three sites in Minnesota and one site in Ontario are briefly described on
pp. 64, 76, 78, 83-84, and 87-88, as well as in Appendix 2. The beads from one of the sites (Fort
Charlotte) are attributed to the post-1760 period. One B&W photo.

427.  White, Marian E.
1967   An Early Historic Niagara Frontier Iroquois Cemetery in Erie County, New York. *Researches and
Date:  1625-1640. Discusses the 607 glass and stone beads that were recovered from the site. Three B&W
photos illustrate the beads found associated with a medicine bundle and canoe.

428.  Whiteley, Philip W.
Presents a general survey of the value and uses of trade beads, and describes and dates several common bead types.

429. Whitney, Theodore  
Date: 1625-1640. The probable site of the Oneida village of Onneyuttehage produced 24 glass bead types which are very briefly described and correlated to those in Pratt (1961).

430. Wildschut, William  
This monograph describes and illustrates several medicine bundles which have been decorated with glass beads.

431. Wildschut, William and John C. Ewers  
A comprehensive study of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Crow beadwork. Three color plates and 44 B&W figures.

432. Wilford, Lloyd A. and John W. Brink  
Date: ca. 1650-1700. Presents descriptions of the glass, brass, and shell beads excavated at an Iowa Indian cemetery in southeastern Minnesota. One poor B&W photo.

433. Wilson, Mike L.  
Date: ca. 1830-1840. Provides brief descriptions of nine bead types (mostly faceted) found associated with two Indian burials in eastern Oklahoma. One B&W illustration.

434. Witthoft, John

This review presents a critical evaluation of Pratt's (1961) booklet. See also Funk (1963).


Presents a general discussion of trade beads and their value to the archaeologist as temporal indicators. A few bead types are dated.


437. Witthoft, John 1966c Glass Beads from the Clarks Site. Unpublished manuscript. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. Date: ca. 1820-ca. 1845. The beads from an Indian village and associated cemeteries in Polk County, Nebraska, are inventoried and briefly discussed in this four-page paper.

438. Witthoft, John 1966d Glass Beads from the Linwood Site, 25 Bu 1, Butler County, Nebraska. Unpublished manuscript. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. Date: ca. 1770-ca. 1860. The beads and other items recovered from a Grand Pawnee village are inventoried and discussed in this seven-page paper.

Date:  1600-1625. A cursory discussion of the recovered beads is presented on pp. 111-112.

441. Wittry, Warren L.
Date: 1680-1730. Provides brief descriptions of about 15 bead types. One B&W photo.

442. Wood, W. Raymond
Date:  ca. 1780-ca. 1804. Provides descriptions of the glass beads and other items found in a discarded, personal medicine bundle at the Mahhaha site in Oliver County, North Dakota. The beads are shown in Fig. 2.

443. Wood, W. Raymond
Date:  1750-1800. Only blue and white seed beads were encountered and most of these were set into pot rims as decoration.

444. Woodward, Arthur
Date:  ca. 1790-1830. Very briefly discusses several bead types. One poor B&W photo.

445. Woodward, Arthur
The basis for the conclusions found in Sprague (1959).
446. Woodward, Arthur
A useful, general discussion of trade beads and other trade items. Several bead types are described and dated. Illustrated.

447. Woodward, Arthur
Chapter 3, a good, general discussion of trade beads, was excerpted from Woodward (1965). Numerous illustrations.

448. Woolfenden, Wallace B.
Date: ca. 1830-1870s. The beads recovered from an Indian cemetery in the Black Butte Reservoir region of northern California are described on pp. 9-12. One line drawing.

449. Woolworth, Alan R. and Raymond Wood
Date: ca. 1826-1830. A collection of approximately 6,700 beads is well described and illustrated.

450. Word, James H. and Anne Fox
Date: 1850-1860. Presents a thorough analysis of the beads and beaded leather garment fragments that were found with a Comanche niche burial. The 15 recovered bead types are classified using the Harris' (1967) system. Two B&W photos of the garment fragments.

451. Workman, William B.
Two sites attributable to the early mid and late nineteenth century, respectively, produced 51 varieties of glass beads which are “classified on the basis of size, shape and color.” Two of the varieties are illustrated.

452. Wray, Charles F.
Describes and discusses the beads that are diagnostic of the Early Colonial Period (1550-1625), Mid Colonial Period (1625-1675), and Late Colonial Period (1675-1800) in western New York state. The manual is accompanied by 60 color slides which illustrate the beads.

453. Wray, Charles F. and Harry L. Schoff
The temporal range involved is divided into seven periods and a brief discussion of the beads typifying each period is presented.

454. Wright, J.V.
Date: 1700-1750. Presents brief descriptions of 19 glass bead types recovered from a stratified site on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario. One B&W photo.

455. Wyckoff, Don G.
Date: ca. 1860. White and opaque maroon spherical beads are shown in Fig. 42.

INDEX
No attempt has been made to compile a complete index based on the content of all listed works. The index rather has been developed out of the annotations and our memories of the complete works. A location for each site has been determined and chronological placement has been made when the source provided such data. An attempt to use ethnic or cultural categories proved impossible not because of the level of annotation but because of the tenuous nature of ethnic (tribal?) identification in archaeological sites. Some categories also proved to be so large as to be of no value to a researcher. Examples of these
might be drawn beads or wound beads. We did include blown beads and also the type known as chevron or star because these stand out in the literature.

Of interest are those states and provinces that had no reported bead sites. In several cases we are aware of sites and samples from these areas that have not been published. Only one state in Mexico (Chiapas) has archaeologically derived beads reported. In Canada only one report from New Brunswick represents the Maritime provinces. Those states in the United States not represented include: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Another eleven states are represented by only one entry.

The numbers indicate the number of the entry in the bibliography section.

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